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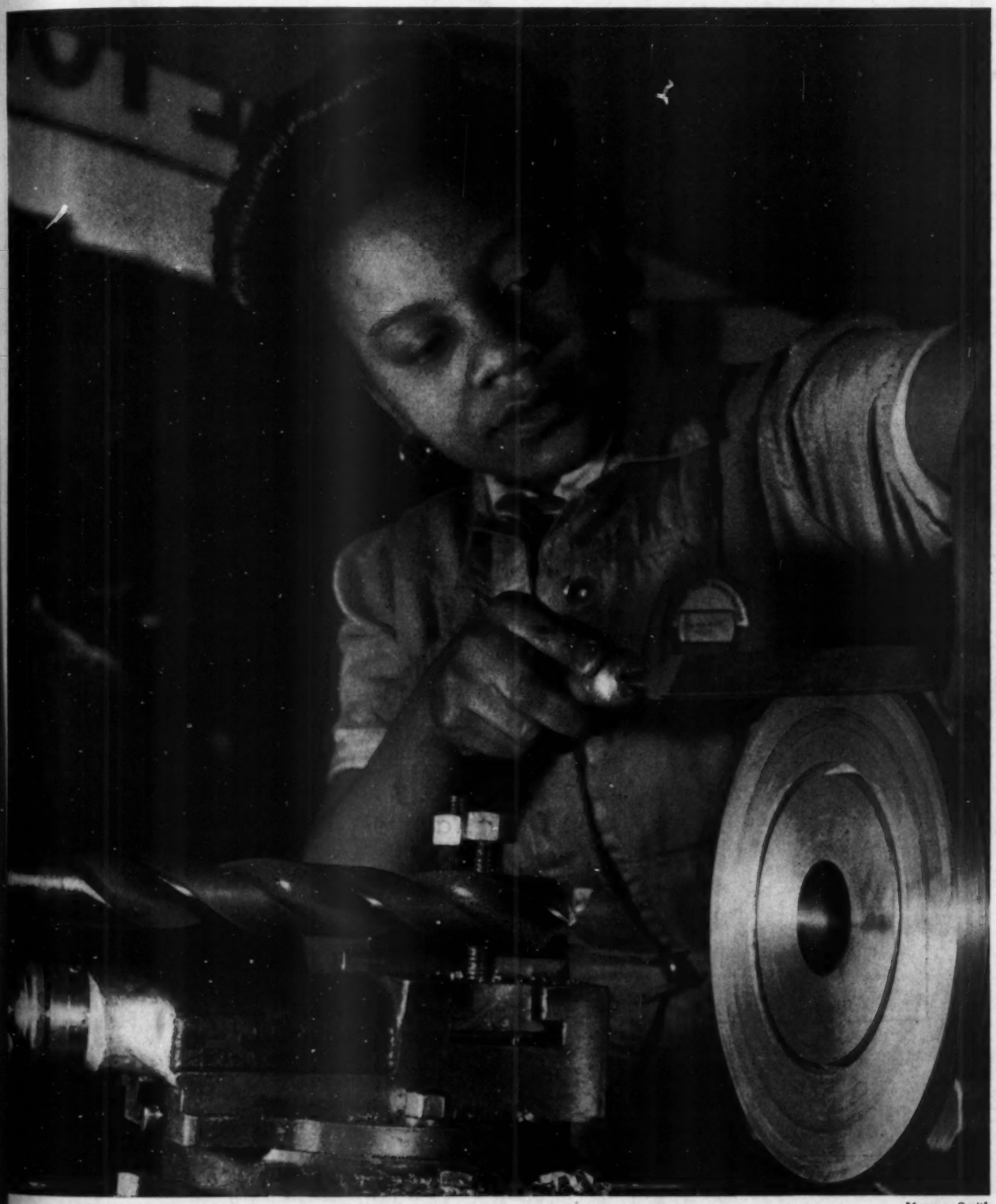

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College and School News

At the Seventh Annual Educational Conference of **Teachers Union of the City of New York** on April 17, the annual award for "outstanding service in the cause of education for democracy" was awarded posthumously to Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute. A. W. Curtis, Jr., Secretary of the George Washington Carver Memorial Foundation received the award in behalf of the Foundation.

The Lincoln Clarion, official student newspaper of **Lincoln University** (Mo.), has been reduced in size from eight to four pages. Through Enlisted Reserve Corps call the staff has lost Clarence M. Jones, Jr., managing editor; Clyde Phillips, Jr., sports editor; Samuel Jones, make-up editor; William Randol, pressman. The draft has taken Jimmy Stewart, feature editor.

James C. Bush, associate professor of law at the Law School has accepted a position as attorney in the office of the Solicitor of the U. S. Department of the Interior and has been granted leave of absence for the duration.

More than 200 physicians and surgeons discussed a wide variety of subjects at the Thirty-Second Annual Clinic and Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which opened April 4 at **Tuskegee Institute.**

Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, head of the Hampton Institute Art Center, announces that entries will be accepted up to June 10 for the art scholarships annually awarded by the college to high school graduates of exceptional artistic ability. Depending on the quality of work submitted, three $200 or two $300 scholarships will be awarded, following an exhibition of entries by applicants. Pencil drawings, water colors, oil paintings, sculpture and other forms may be entered. Applicants should send two or three samples of their work, together with name, age and educational background. Photographs of sculpture rather than actual sculpture should be

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sent to avoid breakage. The annual Commencement and Seventy-fifth Anniversary program at Hampton began on April 8 and extended through April 12.

Cecil Lewis, instructor in English and Graphics has been appointed secretary of the Communications Center in place of Robert J. Sailsted who has accepted an appointment at Stephens College. Mr. Lewis is an alumnus of Hampton and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He is a former teacher and school principal, and has worked on the staffs of the Afro-American and the Pittsburgh Courier.

Hampton Summer School starts June 22.

On April 9-11 students, alumni, faculty and friends of **Spelman College** paid homage to its founders, Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles. The institution was first opened in 1881 with 11 pupils. The enrollment is now 400.

Six new appointments have been made to the **Bennett College** faculty: i.e., A. A. Morisey, publicity director; Miss Beatrice Hargrove, biological sciences; Mrs. Emma Wallace, Mrs. J. W. Wells, and Mrs. R. Raiford, after a leave of absence. Mr. Morisey was for five years field representative of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

The annual child health institute and the community leadership workshop will begin June 1.

Thaddeus Shelton, a **West Virginia State College** alumnus, and a civilian naval electrician, first class, has received appointment at the Pearl Harbor navy yard.

The college's 48th annual Commencement will be held on May 23.

The second annual exhibition of paintings by leading Negro artists of America opened April 4 in the Exhibition Gallery of the **Atlanta University** library. Cash prizes of $500 were awarded for the winning paintings. There were 75 oils and water colors in the exhibit, with entries from all parts of the country.

Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, chairman of the department of biology, has been granted a leave of absence to accept a fellowship from the General Education Board for special study at Columbia University.

Delaware State College will gradu-

(*Continued on page* 156)

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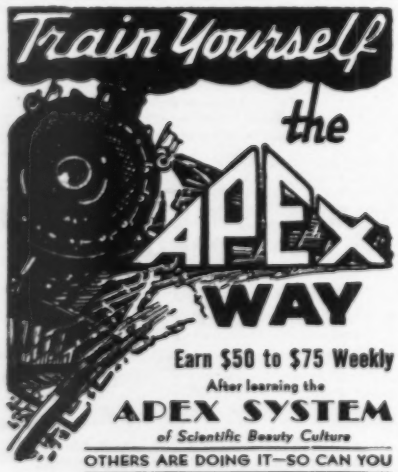

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The Month

War: First all-Negro fighter group in aviation history, the 332nd, including pursuit squadrons from Tuskegee, Ala., now stationed at Selfridge field, Mich.

Lt. Earl Eugene King, killed in training flight from Tuskegee base, March 24.

Lt. L. J. Connor, Jr., first Negro to receive assignment to Judge Advocate General's Office.

Labor: Jamaican workers begin to arrive in U. S. to ease labor shortages on farms in West, Middle West and East.

Legal suit, instituted by Welder Lee Anderson, April 7, against Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon shipbuilding corporation, to serve as test case on discrimination by AFL Boilermakers' union and Kaiser company against Negro workers.

CIO organizers Frank Davis and Claude Welch, white, beaten by anti-labor mob in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Lawrence Cramer, FEPC executive secretary, lays substantial manpower waste to racial and religious discrimination.

Politics: Sam B. Solomon becomes first Negro candidate for city commissioner in Miami, Fla.

U. S. Minister to Haiti, J. C. White, made ambassador with elevation of diplomatic post there from ministry to embassy.

Education: Two colleges celebrate 75th birthdays: Philander-Smith, Little Rock, Ark., the week of March 29; Hampton institute, April 8-12.

Luther H. Foster appointed president of Virginia State college, succeeding John M. Gandy, retired.

Formal inaugural ceremonies installing Egbert C. McLeod as Wiley college (Texas) president, to be held May 24.

Sixty-second birthday of Spelman college observed April 9-11.

Howard university to become part of army training program with part of institution taken over for military purposes.

Church: AME bishop Reverdy C. Ransom honored by his church upon completion of 57 years of service as minister.

Annual meeting of Negro Fraternal Council of Churches in America held in Memphis, Tenn., April 28-30.

Philadelphia officials refuse sale of war bonds to followers of Father Divine because no legal records exist of their changes in names.

U. S. Army seeks 235 Negro ministers for service as chaplains.

Books: *George Washington Carver: An American Biography*, by Rackham Holt, published by Doubleday, Doran, April 2.

Arts: First recital of Marian Anderson at New York's Metropolitan opera house, to standing room only.

Rex Ingram in one of leading roles in new film, *Somewhere in Sahara.*

Women: Pennsylvania railroad trains employ women as dining car waiters.

Victoria E. Winfrey, worker at Western Electric Kerney Works, first women radio "trouble shooter" in America.

Color Line: Francis E. Rivers, Yale Phi Betta Kappa and Columbia Law school graduate, denied membership in American Bar Association because of color. Arthur G. Hays and Judge J. J. Goldstein resign in protest.

Two thirds of crew of Elisha Mitchell, newly commissioned merchant ship, quit vessel in protest against dismissal of Ensign Jesse L. Brooks by prejudiced ship captain.

Crime: Alex Skrobarczyk and daughter, Susie, Corpus Christi, Texas, sentenced to 4 and 2 year prison terms, respectively, for holding Alfred Irwin in slavery.

New York City subway policeman Raphael Jacobson suspended, pending investigation of alleged beating of 15-year-old Negro high school girl.

Indictments for violation of Federal civil rights statutes returned against three Newton, Ga., law officers, charged with death of Robert Hall.

Deaths: Judge Scipio A. Jones, veteran lawyer, dead at age of 80 at his Little Rock, Ark., home, March 28.

International: Liberian President Edwin Barclay, to visit U. S. as guest of the nation sometime in June.

—Constance H. Curtis

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Vol. 50, No. 5 *Whole Number 389*

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ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT
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THE CRISIS was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15¢ a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while THE CRISIS uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.
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NEXT MONTH

A new article by George Padmore entitled, "The Industrial Revolution in the Soviet East", will be a feature of the June issue. There will be, also, an article-book review by James W. Ivy on the new book of M. Dantes Bellegarde, the distinguished Haitian diplomat, "Haiti and Her Problems".

Robert W. Root contributes a touching short story, "When He Was Knee High". There will be more news of the Detroit conference on the status of the Negro in the war for freedom, the editor will have the second of two articles on the Far West, and the new feature, "Letters From the Armed Services" will make its appearance.

The July issue will have pictures and a full report of the Detroit conference.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. L. D. Reddick is curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, housed in the newly-built addition to the 135th street branch.

Eustace Gay is managing editor of the *Philadelphia Tribune*.

Editorials

We Sink a Submarine

THE Navy has announced that a Negro gun crew on the Coast Guard cutter Campbell sank a Nazi submarine in a recent action. The story appeared in most of the Negro papers and the Associated Press sent it out from Washington. In New York, only the *Daily News* carried the item which brought joy and pride to Negro Americans, the kind of pride that comes from knowing that one's fellow citizens have been informed that black boys, too, are fighting the enemy and that there is unity of all groups for victory.

There seems to be a sort of "cold front" on Negro war news in our daily press. It may be that not enough of our boys are active in combat units abroad to furnish news deemed worthy of the daily press, but there is a suspicion that our men are being ignored—as fighters. Ollie Stewart, accredited war correspondent from the *Afro-American* Newspapers, has sent several dispatches from North Africa asserting, with permission of the censor, that tank units manned by Negroes, are fighting the Germans. The other war correspondents there for the daily papers probably saw these Negro fighters, also, but not a line has come through to the dailies about them. Is nine-tenths of America to be kept in ignorance of what black troops are doing, so that after the war the Negro will have to battle a widespread opinion that he did little to help win the victory?

NAACP War Conference

AN emergency conference on the status of the Negro in the war for freedom has been called by the NAACP to meet in Detroit, Mich., June 3–6 inclusive. America is half through the second year of the war and the status of the Negro in the whole effort calls for constant attention if the race is to be able to give its maximum effort to defeating the Axis powers. In the armed services, in industry, and in the civilian efforts directly connected with the war aims, the Negro's present position and his aspirations need continuing study.

It is planned to make the gigantic open air mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, June 6, the most impressive demonstration of Negroes staged thus far during the war. The theme will be "The Fight for the Right to Fight for Democracy," and several nationally-known speakers have been invited to address the gathering. Paul Robeson will sing. A statement on the Negro's desire for complete unity in the war effort will be read. The three-day meeting promises to be the most important gathering since Pearl Harbor.

Southern Whites Speak

AN encouraging statement on race relations has been issued by a group of 100 southern white leaders, including representatives of the daily press, the church, labor, and education. The group, meeting in Atlanta, issued its statement on policy April 10, as a complement to the meeting and statement of southern Negro leaders held in Durham, N. C., last October.

The Durham statement was a carefully-worded document. Close study of it will reveal that southern Negro leaders want the same things for their group that Negroes want everywhere. Criticism has been made that the Durham group did not call for the abolishment of segregation. But it did condemn compulsory segregation and then went on to declare what it thought could be accomplished now. In all other respects the demands of the Durham group are precisely the demands of "northern" Negroes. So true is this that Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, who presided at the Atlanta conference, wrote in his column that he could have wished that the Durham statement differed more sharply from programs advocated elsewhere.

The Atlanta conference could not ignore the plain statement on segregation by the Durhamites, and justified separation laws on the ground "that they are intended to minister to the welfare and integrity of both races." Declaring against discrimination in the administration of these laws, which it admits exists on a "widespread" scale, the Atlanta conference said the white southerner must interest himself in correcting discrimination in the allocation of school funds, in number and quality of schools, in salaries of teachers, in equal facilities in travel, in equitable public utility benefits such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, playgrounds, public health, and hospitals. It scored police brutality and unequal justice in the courts. It asked equal pay for equal work. It asked improved treatment for farmers.

The Atlantans stated frankly that they were not attempting "to make here anything like a complete reply to the questions raised (at Durham-Ed.) . . . but to point the pathway to future co-operative efforts."

They by-passed the demand for the ballot, made by the Durhamites in no uncertain terms. The Atlantans "recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live," but contented themselves with saying, "This is a violation of the spirit of democracy" and then going on for several paragraphs pointing out the moral duty of white southerners to correct the evils of which the Negro justly complains.

The Atlanta conference holds promise. On two big questions it ducked: segregation and the ballot. On the ballot it calls upon white people of good will to do those things *for* Negroes which Negroes could do for themselves if they had the ballot. The policy of guardianship is thus once more enunciated, and it has been demonstrated again and again that guardianship is an unsatisfactory substitute for citizenship.

The persistence of this the "ward" theory is not startling. Under the men who met at Durham and Atlanta there is a chance that it will improve the status of Negroes somewhat, but it can never be accepted as the answer to demands for all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of full citizenship.

On Brutality

IN commenting on the news that the Japanese had executed some of the American fliers who raided Tokio April 18, 1942, Congressman John Rankin, of Mississippi is quoted as saying:

"Let us realize that we are in a war with the most dangerous, the most dastardly and the most brutal enemy that ever attacked the United States of America or ever threatened the white man's civilization . . . let us send our brave fighting forces . . . to wipe this loathsome menace from the face of the earth."

Six years ago, in April, 1937, in Rep. Rankin's state of Mississippi, a mob of 300 men chained two Negroes, Roosevelt Townes and "Bootjack" McDaniel, to trees near the little town of Duck Hill. They tortured them with blow torches, burning holes in their bodies, and searing off ears and other organs One victim finally was shot and put out of his agony, but the other was kept writhing until at last some gasoline-soaked wood was lighted at his feet to end his life in a sheet of flame.

Rep. Rankin never said a mumbling word about this brutality. His silence endorsed this most cruel, most brutal, most bestial, most loathsome lynching in the history of the crime.

South Africa: A Case for the United Nations*

By L. D. Reddick

ONE of the biggest mistakes that Americans usually make in discussing Africa is to treat it as a colonial question. To be sure, there is all too little thinking of any sort about the critical condition of the African people. However, when liberals and progressives in the United States do get around to Africa, almost invariably they approach the difficulties there in the traditional reference of European imperialism and colonial exploitation. Not only are the complaints pitched on this plane but of more importance, the plans for improvement are phrased on this same level.

This mistaken approach is partly the result of habit. The colonial question, even in its modern form, has been with us for some time. A vast literature has accumulated over the years. Moreover, as it expresses itself in India, the East and West Indies and in Africa itself, the question of colonies remains one of the central issues of war and peace. What is more, American writers and speakers, especially when they are new to the subject, tend to follow the lead of anti-imperialistic Britishers who have given some thought to improving the well-being of England's overseas possessions. Even when these Englishmen are sharply critical of policy or lack of same, they, living in an empire-state, naturally, look at things from such a view.

But to consider Africa from the standpoint of the interests and welfare of the African people, the crux of the problem is the Union of South Africa, "Voila l'ennemi!" At the least, there is the *main* enemy.

Contrary to popular belief, the Union of South Africa is virtually an independent nation. This has been true in certain respects for some time; the Statute of Westminster of 1931 cut the final cord. This set her free, a completely self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Thus, the Union of South Africa, which is firmly established in one of the most desirable parts of the Continent and which pursues a vicious anti-native policy, usually goes "scot free" when criticisms are deservedly heaped upon the heads of those responsible for the poverty and abuse of the native Africans. In most public discussions Britain is attacked first and foremost, then scattered shots are taken at the Belgium, French, Portuguese and Spanish—seldom a word as to South Africa, the chief criminal. Perhaps, this is one reason why the British and their friends who are interested in promoting Anglo-American understanding have never taken the trouble to dissociate in the public mind their African policies from the much more disgraceful practices of the Union.

The "worst place in the world" for black people is South Africa, where two million whites hold six and one-half million natives in slavery.

"Keep the Native Down"

The fundamental fact of life in the Union of South Africa is the determination of the white minority of two millions to dominate the native African majority of six and one-half millions. This policy is official. It is reflected in law and custom. Its avowed purpose is that South Africa shall be and remain a "white man's country." Its goal is a "Greater South Africa" whose influence shall stretch from the Cape to the Equator. Its prophets include clever, "tight rope walking statesmen" like Prime Minister Smuts as well as more obvious "fascists" like Oswald Pirow and the late General Hertzog. Their program and propaganda are designed to crush the aspirations of the native people and reduce them to the level of a servile, cheap labor resource. As for the success thus far, Selwyn James, who brings us the latest report, states flatly that "Hitler himself could not do a worse job."

A brief survey may suggest something of the extent of this "keep the native down" policy in the economic, political, social and cultural life of the country.

The Color Bar

In 1911, a little over a year after the Union was formed, the principle of the color bar was firmly established. This original act has been "clarified" and supported by subsequent acts. All of which mean that across the skilled occupations are written the words, "for whites only." Today native workers are virtually excluded from the skilled trades and high wages. The apprenticeship acts and the wage boards have operated so effectively to this end that in one locality not a single native has been apprenticed in the last dozen years. Only the back-breaking, dirty, low-paying jobs are reserved for the native Africans.

In some instances, native wages are one-tenth of those for skilled white workers in the same industry. The usual relation is that the native receives for one *week's* work the same pay which the white worker receives for one *day's* work: $5 per week is the native's "standard"; $5 per day, the white man's.

More recently, the government has discharged many of its semi-skilled native laborers and employed white instead—at a 200 per cent higher wage. The government has also exerted pressure upon private concerns to do likewise.

English capital may be held largely responsible for insisting upon a cheap labor supply for its South African mines and industries, but the South African organized labor movement must also take its share of blame. It was the skilled laborers who demanded the color bar laws and who have consistently refused to admit the Bantu workers to the regular unions. In 1924-26 when the great native labor leader, Clements Kadalie, after encountering all manner of difficulty, had succeeded in organizing 100,000 native workers in the all-native Industrial and Commercial Union, South African white labor slammed the door of recognition in his face. Hostile government, industry and other anti-native forces took this rebuff to Kadalie as their "go ahead" signal. The I. C. U., the most significant movement for the organization of the masses of South African workers in a generation, was broken.

Thus, in the mines and industry both capital and organized white labor have combined to exploit the native. Capital obtains its reservoir of cheap, unskilled workers. Skilled labor obtains a larger share of the national income than anywhere also in the world. The gap between skilled and unskilled labor is wide and is meant to be permanent. What calls itself the labor movement in South Africa, as a matter of fact, is little more than an aristocracy of skilled white workers who are opposed to the

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* The latest report of present day conditions in South Africa is *South of the Congo* by Selwyn James; the latest analysis of the economic basis of politics is *Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs*, vol. II, Part 2, by W. K. Hancock; *Native Labour in South Africa* by Sheila T. Van Der Horst and *The Native Labor Problem of South Africa* by J. M. Tinley, both published last year, agree that the economy of South Africa must be placed on a sounder basis. *The Sun* is one of the newspapers of the colored people of South Africa which reaches the United States regularly. Numerous reports of native affairs commissions and special boards to investigate strikes, housing, health and education contain invaluable data. Most of this material may be found in large libraries or in special Negro collections.

interests of the masses of workers, white and black. Since not enough skilled occupations can be found to absorb all white workers, there must be increasingly a large body of white workers who will remain unemployed. These unemployed white workers refuse "Kaffir work," i.e., native work. Because of race chauvinism, they will not identify themselves with the black workers, as economic law dictates. Instead, the unemployed white workers, through political action, insist upon doles from the government and the dismissal of natives from any jobs "good enough for white men." Such measures can only serve as stop gaps. They cannot meet the mounting need. Moreover, is it not "uneconomic" to pay double for work from white men just because they are white? Thus, as economist after economist has pointed out, the whole economic structure of South Africa is false and shaky.

If it is to be maintained as it is, the native must be pushed down lower and lower, for without him "there would be no high wages for the more fortunate white workers and no 'civilized' wages for the less fortunate, no subsidies for farmers, no busy networks of railways and roads and air services, no great services of health and education—in short, no modern South African State." The black worker is down near the limit below which he can not and will not go. And yet the poor whites, who now number a half million, continue to increase and to demand jobs and subsidies which are each time taken from the native. Accordingly, we have in South Africa the economic basis for fascism: an impoverished middle class refuses to become part of the proletariat and instead turns to violence and hatred. Unless all elements begin to pay more attention to economics than to skin color a major collapse is likely to follow the war.

Landless Servants

The exploitation of the native people is true in agriculture as well as in mines and industry. The white farmer wanted the good lands of the native, while industry wanted landless laborers. Both wishes have been translated into the series of land acts which began in 1913. These make it a criminal offense for a native to acquire land outside of reservations set aside for them. At the present time, only 12.3 per cent of the surface of the Union of South Africa is in the hands of the native people. Many politicians and poor whites say that even this is too much.

Since the white farmer has difficulty in holding the native farm laborer at the rate of $20 per month, there has been the usual resort to legislation. In the Masters and Servants laws, which have become the model for such acts elsewhere in the colonial world, a servant is punishable for (1) absences without leave, (2) intoxication during working hours, (3) neglect of duty, (4) unauthorized use of employer's property, (5) refusal to obey orders, (6) brawling, and (7) abusive language. Such legislation applies to domestic service as well as to agriculture and industry. One native cynically remarked that the law does permit him to breathe. Obviously, South Africa is not an industrial democracy.

Boer Politics

The Union of South Africa also calls itself a political democracy. Here again the words must be added "for whites only." In politics the will of the Boer has triumphed. These Boers, also known as Afrikaners, were originally of Dutch descent. From their early conflict with the fierce Zulu warriors they learned that the native people would have never been pushed back and subdued if they had had gunpowder. The Boers, therefore, harbor a harsh hatred for the native because of their fear of his abilities and courage. As early as 1852 they enunciated the principle of "no equality between white and colored in church or state" and have sought to make this doctrine state policy.

Contrary to popular thought, the majority of the other white South Africans, of English descent, agree with this theory of separation and discrimination. However, there has always been a liberal group which has believed in the rights of all men. Thus, in the Cape province where the English have settled in great numbers, the right to vote has been extended to all who could meet the rather stiff property and education tests. The liberals hoped that this kind of a "color blind" franchise would be adopted for the other three provinces of Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State. But a liberalism not sure of itself could not be expected to stand up against the aggressive, anti-Negro Boers under the direction of General J. B. M. Hertzog—another name for "eternal infamy."

In 1926 Hertzog opened the campaign to sweep the native African from Union politics forever. In his brutal frankness, Hertzog made it plain that the purpose of the bills he was introducing into the South African Parliament was to make certain that the native people, despite their numbers, would never "dominate" the political life of the country.

For ten years Hertzog waged the fight. The Nationalist-Labor party combine was his principal support. Associated with Hertzog were real fascists like Dr. Daniel Francis Malan and Oswald Pirow. The drive to push through the bills swept along in an anti-Negro crusade. The organized slander of the native people with its vulgar appeals to passions and hatreds matched anything Hitler has said against the Jews.

The white liberals fought back, though weakly. They did win some minor concessions. All the same, in 1936 Hertzog's "Native Representation Bills" became law. This means that henceforth the deliberate and legal policy of the government is to restrict every vital political function to "whites only." The State is also committed to what might be described as "total segregation."

Today virtually every adult white person, male or female, has the right to vote and participate in municipal, provincial and Union politics. The native people are excluded from membership in any of the official Union, Provincial and municipal governments. In the Union Senate, 4 white persons out of a total of 44 are supposed to represent the millions of native people. In the Union Assembly, 3 other white persons out of a total of 153 are the representatives of the colored people (mulattoes) of the Cape province. This was a compromise concession for taking away the equal right to vote which these citizens had exercised for 85 years. Throughout the Union several thousand natives out of several millions are enrolled on a separate jim-crow list. These enrollees are, for the most part, members of local advisory councils, which are already partially controlled by some government authority. These are the Africans who are allowed to vote the separate, jim-crow ballot for the four white senators. Native women are denied this minor privilege.

Another device which was designed to give the appearance of some native political participation is the Native Representative Council. This is a body of 22 members, twelve of these are elected by the native people; ten are nominated by the government. Of the ten who are nominated, six are white; the other four are usually "well-known, loyal chiefs."

All that this council is permitted to do is to express opinions and make suggestions to the government. Its function is "advisory." If by chance some "agitator" for native rights should get himself elected to this body, he may be dismissed for "misconduct."

Real native leaders refer to the council as a "toy" given to the native people, who as children are supposed to amuse themselves without realizing that they have the shadow, not the substance of their political rights. Native African leaders such as Dr. A. B. Xuma, president of the African National Congress, D. D. T. Jabuvu, president of the All-Africa Convention, G. S. M. Timkulu and S. B. Ngcobo, even when they have to measure their words, condemn the political domination of their people.

The seven white representatives for the native people in Parliament (4 Sena-

tors and 3 Assemblymen) are all splendid liberals. They make excellent speeches of analysis and good will, but when the time comes to vote, they are always only seven speaking for six and a half million natives against 190 speaking for two million whites.

Education for Servility

The pattern of discrimination and segregation which is characteristic of the economic and political life carries over into the social and cultural phases. Whenever white South Africans take the trouble to excuse their treatment of the native people, they say that the Bantu, or Kaffirs, or natives or Negroes, as they may be called, are ignorant and uncivilized; therefore, "civilization" must be "protected." If this "explanation" were sincere or logical, we should expect to see a tremendous effort to educate or "civilize" the native in the shortest possible time in order to bring him within the pale of culture.

On the contrary, 80 per cent of the native people are illiterate; educational facilities are appalling. Less than one-third of the children of school age get any schooling at all and less than 2 per cent of these are provided for beyond the primary grades. The government spends forty times as much for every educable white child as it does for every educable native child. The schools are segregated. Dilapidated buildings, overcrowded classrooms and all the other signs of poverty and neglect are everywhere in evidence. Native school teachers receive $20 per month.

To make bad matters worse, there is strong propaganda against educating the native at all. Book learning is supposed to make him "uppity," "unhappy," and "dangerous" (where have we heard those words before?) As to be expected, pseudo-psychologists try to prove that the native mind is inferior—and yet when native scholars win university degrees, political demagogues exclaim "outrageous!".

One effect of this attitude against the education of the native is the tendency to spend on native schools only those funds which have been collected from taxing the native people themselves. The wages of the exploited native are held so low that the tax returns will never be sufficient to provide an adequate school system. Moreover, even in the richest countries of the world the principle has been accepted of equalizing educational opportunity, "tax the wealth wherever it is and provide the education for the children wherever they are."

In a word, the aim in South Africa is to assure free education to all white children up to the age of 16. For native children, not even primary education is compulsory. There is no state school system for them. The 4,000-odd native schools are maintained by missions and native organizations. These schools are simply *aided* by the State.

As for the end purpose of such an educational policy, a government report of 1935 says: "The education of the White child prepares him for life in a dominant society and the education of the Black child for a subordinate society."

Misery and Suffering

As with the school, so with the church, the library, the recreation center, the residential neighborhood, the public conveyance,—all reflect and reinforce the dominant idea that the native must be confined to and convinced of his "place." There are also innumerable curfew, pass, and assembly regulations which the police enforce with notorious brutality. Today South Africa is perhaps the worst place in the world for the Negro. It stands next to the Nazi concentration camps as one of the worst places for anyone. Almost unbelievable tales of humiliation, assault and murder tell only a part of what the native people are enduring.

The Bantu-speaking African people were agriculturists and cattle herdsmen prior to the invasion of the Europeans. We do not need to imagine a "Noble Savage" living in a primitive paradise to note the simple fact that in these early days the Bantu had well-developed bodies, independence, courage, a stable family life, a fine oral literature and splendid handicrafts. But look at them now! Their pattern of life has been broken. The compounds, reservations and locations—all black ghettos—where the native people have been crowded are described as "hotbeds of inadequacy, disease and filth." Infant mortality is perhaps higher here than anywhere else in the world. In some locations only 36 out of every 100 babies born ever reach the age of five. During the season of work in the mines, the men are forced to live in the company compounds away from their wives and sweethearts. As a result, male prostitution has become a "normal incident of the life there." One sociologist has termed these compounds "universities of crime."

In the urban area, where over half the native population is now concentrated, juvenile delinquency, something new for African children, has become a major problem. High rates of venereal disease may be put down as another contribution of civilization.

For the native, civil liberties are practically non-existent. He may be required to carry and show on demand as many as a dozen different passes. He may be rounded up for non-payment of poll tax. He must be out of the "white" part of the city by the curfew hour. On some public conveyances he may ride in the rear (as in the American South); on others not at all. He may not make a speech to a large group of his fellows. He is liable to mob assault should he, perchance, collide with another pedestrian. It is impossible to estimate the harm and hurt of the insults and unkindnesses which little children meet daily. Manifestly, the native people in the Union of South Africa are enslaved. They have less economic, political or social freedom than the people of, say, France, under the Nazis. To the freedom-loving peoples of the world, the continuation of such a condition is intolerable.

The Task of Freedom

It is clear that the task of freeing the native African people cannot be left to the Union of South Africa. As we have seen, "domination" is its official policy. Liberal and progressive elements within the Union will prove helpful, but alone they are so weak that they can scarcely hold their own ground. The other "non-European" groups within the Union, the Jews and Asiatics—who have also suffered persecutions, will be useful allies. But the strongest force within the Union is the will to freedom of the native people themselves. Despite every dam and dyke they surge forward. This is what frightens their enemies most. However, without outside aid these unarmed natives can not do the job.

The task cannot be left to England for, as has been indicated, England does not dictate the policies of South Africa. Moreover, the aggressive, expansionist race theories of the Union are sweeping upward into Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and other British colonies.

The task of stamping out fascism in South Africa is a responsibility which only the United Nations can discharge. The United Nations represent the only international authority of states banded together, however loosely, to crush fascism. The Union of South Africa, Britain, the United States, the Negro Nations of Haiti and Ethiopia are all members of this association. If fascism must be crushed in Europe and Asia. surely it should be wiped out in Africa, too. This must be done as a win-the-war measure, for today South Africa is honeycombed with pro-German spies and sympathizers, who are at the same time the leaders of the drive against the native people. South Africa is of great strategic importance.

The fighting power and working power of South Africa have never been fully available to the United Nations' war effort because of the restrictions which prevent the native people from bearing arms and working wherever

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Joseph Locke

Dr. James J. McClendon, president of the Detroit NAACP branch, addressing a group of over 8,000 at a rally held in Cadillac square. Others on platform: Col. G. E. Strong, head of Army Procurement, Sixth Service Command; Walter P. Reuther, vice president UAW-CIO, Rev. R. L. Minion, Local 400, UAW-CIO, and Walter Hardin, secretary inter-racial committee UAW-CIO

20,000 Members in 1943

THE question has been raised, "Can Detroit get 20,000 NAACP members in 1943?"

Yes—is the answer echoed by the president of the branch, Dr. James J. McClendon, the executive board, the membership committee, the labor committee and interested citizens of Detroit.

In few cities is there more genuine interest in the NAACP than in Detroit. Each day to the Association's office come deluded, frustrated, handicapped, impoverished, discouraged, angry individuals who seek relief from their troubles, who daily ask the NAACP to come with them to law enforcement agencies, who protest violations of their civil rights, police brutality, who seek fair rent control, who want removed the stigma of damnable discrimination which erects barriers to their employment because of race. All of these people are not colored. It is not unusual for white people who have been discriminated against or misunderstood, to seek redress through the Association.

The Detroit branch of the NAACP, already largest in the nation, plans to double the number of memberships gained last year. In this article they outline the means by which they are laying a groundwork for their campaign

The interest in the NAACP is not limited to the mere solution of problems incident to race conflict. The tremendous growth of the Detroit NAACP in recent years, its grasp of situations, its program of militant activity, has projected the local branch into a sphere of prominence worthy of its 32 years of existence in Detroit.

Detroit takes pride in building powerful organizations. The largest industrial union in the world—Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, of which a Negro, Shelton Tappes, is recording secretary—is located in the "motor city." The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, one of the largest international unions in the world, got its start in Detroit, once an open shop town.

Today, Detroit is a worker's town—dynamic in every respect. The CIO and the AFL embrace a majority of the Negro workers and these organizations are reflected in the NAACP membership. AFL teachers, sanitary workers, street car and bus motormen, conductors and conductorettes laborers, carpenters, postal employees; CIO rubber workers, retail and restaurant employees, maintenance workers, autoworkers, state, county and municipal workers, make up a major portion of the present membership of more than twelve thousand NAACP members.

Labor is represented on the executive board by Prince Clark and Walter Hardin, co-chairmen of the NAACP labor committee, Mrs. Mildred Croff, a vice president of the NAACP and member of the Postal Alliance, AFL, and William Kennedy, Jr., serving as secretary of the NAACP labor committee. Mr.

Kennedy, Walter Hardin and Prince Clark are all ranking members of the UAW-CIO.

The labor committee is the largest and most active committee of the branch. Meeting regularly each Sunday afternoon, it hears grievances of workers from plants and industries throughout the city, takes them up through regular union channels, always reserving the NAACP as the court of last appeal. It was the labor committee which saw the need for a demonstration against mounting discrimination, and, together with the Inter-Racial Committee of the UAW-CIO, sponsored the largest gathering held recently on the question of employing more Negro women in Detroit's war industries.

War Brings Problems

Since 1941, more than 300,000 workers have come into the metropolitan area to man the industries, some of them newly created, which are producing the materiel for victory. More than 50,000 Negro workers are a part of this new group. Bursting at its seams, the city's problems of housing, recreation, delinquency and employment, have risen in alarming proportions. Perhaps this accounts for the willingness of Detroit citizens to tackle *any* problem of discrimination with a vitality that amazes the nation—especially Washington!

When the FEPC was threatened by the sudden cancellation of the railroad hearings, and when it was apparent that the Detroit hearings were jeopardized by the Committee's loss of prestige, a delegation, sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Jobs in War Industries and the NAACP, descended on Washington, vociferously demanded War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt when the Administrator was not to be found in his office, told him in no uncertain terms that FEPC must be restored.

In February, 1943, Herbert Emmerich, commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, enunciated a policy forbidding bi-racial occupancy of the Willow Lodge Housing Project, a Federal war housing project for workers at the Ford bomber plant near Ypsilanti, Michigan. On March 2, the Detroit NAACP sent a delegation composed of representatives of church, civic and labor groups to Washington to protest this latest affront to democracy. The delegation urged Mr. Emmerich of FPHA to rescind the decision which barred Negroes from

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Irene Ellis, member of the Detroit youth council and drum majorette in the parade

Joseph Locke Photos

Portion of the parade sponsored by the Detroit branch and the inter-racial committee of the UAW-CIO on the way to Cadillac square, April 11. The procession stretched ten blocks, featured bands, bugle corps, boy scouts, drum majorettes and hundreds of banners

The West in War Time

By Roy Wilkins

THERE is something about Sergeant Thomas that makes him the No. 1 man of this piece about a two-months tour of Far Western and Pacific Coast states for the NAACP. We did not have any conversation. I do not even know his first name. But as I look back upon that trip, he comes first to mind.

It was a sunny day at a camp which I cannot name outside a northern California city. I had had a pleasant visit with 500 colored soldiers under the command of two young, clean-cut, white Texas lieutenants.

One of them had taken me through quarters and finally through the mess hall, just before lunch. We had a whopping meal, the feature of which was roast lamb. He explained that he had other duties, but invited me to go to the post theatre where a picture about gas masks was to be shown the men.

That was where Sgt. Thomas moved into the picture. He was not a right hand man of the commander, only a hard-working line sergeant who knew his business. His business at the moment was to march the men over to the post theatre.

Nothing on the whole trip thrilled me like the manner in which Thomas handled his men. He was a dark, "hard" little man who wore his field cap slightly down over one eyebrow. He marched as though he were in command of the entire post. He was back about three-fourths the length of his column, where he could survey the whole situation. Without any strain, without turning around and marching backwards, without "showing off", he took his column across the post, watching parked cars, oncoming trucks, and other columns of marching men. Without missing a step, without any confusion, his column bent around cars and trucks, straightened out and went its way. Alongside his men, with eyes squinted a bit against the bright California sun, Sgt. Thomas gave his commands in an easy, confident voice, loud enough, but not strident.

It was a sight to see. It was symbolic, in a way, of the spirit of our men in the army, men confident and eager, wanting only to be given the chance to serve their country as other men serve. I don't remember what I said in the four or five minutes I was graciously accorded after the picture. A scattering few men put up their hands when I asked if any were there from New York. Most of them came from Missouri. But I remember Sergeant Thomas. There must be thousands like him in our army, and it is for him and his fellows that we on the outside are fighting. That was the main reason for this western trip, to mobilize the spirit of our people in civilian life behind the Sergeant Thomases and the Private Smiths and the Lieutenant Johnsons in the army of democracy.

Complaints of the Soldiers

Throughout the West our men in the camps voiced some pretty well-defined complaints. There was, too, a good deal of thinking out loud on the war and its purposes, and universal belief that the Negro American is not being given the democracy he is supposed to be fighting for.

The men could not understand their treatment in the communities near the camps. Denver, as everyone knows, is practically a Jim Crow town. Cheyenne is bewildered by the presence of between 1,000 and 2,000 Negro troops. It's Negro population is less than 500 and it just does not know what to do with them except to impose segregation. A colored lieutenant who entered a restaurant in "downtown" Cheyenne for a meal was politely but firmly told Negroes were not served there. Spokane has not been a Jim Crow town, but its Negro population was growing very apprehensive because the army had established segregation at a nearby post theatre. In Portland, which is known to be an outpost of the South in many respects, I was told that signs in downtown restaurants, "White Trade Only", were so numerous and obnoxious that FBI agents had visited proprietors and insisted on their removal.

I just missed a first class fight in Ogden, Utah, where colored soldiers had become so incensed over their continued refusal at restaurants, soda fountains, and hot dog stands, that they "tore up" one place and chased the proprietor from the scene. They were said to have had the backing of white troops, who made a united front with the colored soldiers when city police appeared on the scene. The commanding officer of the regiment is said to have conferred with city authorities and forced the lifting of the ban.

"The men," the colonel is reported to have said, "are soldiers in uniform, fighting for their country. Your town is the only one near their camp. They must be accommodated."

Similar plain speaking and facing of facts all down the coast would be welcomed by our soldiers, but too many commanding officers and public relations officers try to "negotiate" with town officials for Jim Crow arrangements, often forcing these on the men, even where the town is not Jim Crow by tradition. Of all the complaints of the men, this one was common to practically every locality. Tacoma was one exception. There were one or two others, but the rest had the bars up.

A second complaint was about on-post segregation and discrimination, mainly about post theatres. Colored soldiers were forced into galleries or the back rows of theatres. There was great grousing about this, the feeling being that towns outside might have their customs, but that all soldiers within the post ought to have free use of their theatres.

"Haven't we all got on the same uniform, and aren't we all fighting for the same thing?" was the way dozens of lads put the matter.

A third major complaint was against some of the southern white officers who have brought their small-town Dixie oppression into the army. To them a Negro is a Negro, war or no war, uniform or no uniform. The men feel this keenly and it isn't helping them to be enthusiastic about "democracy".

Some Bright Spots

But all was not depressing. Our men are trying to be good soldiers. They have made many fine records as individuals and as units. They have some good officers, southerners included. A white captain from Colorado and a white lieutenant from Mobile, Ala., were doing everything in their power for their men at a northwest field. The Alabama lad was having a tough time re-adjusting some of his ideas, but he was trying hard.

Down along the California coast at a fort not to be mentioned was a colonel who deserves, from what I was able to learn hurriedly, the deep thanks of all the colored people in the country, and the appreciation, too, of the War department. Colonel Marcus L. Poteet is one of those rare commanders in

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First Ladies of Colored America—No. 9

MRS. BLANCHE WILLIAMS ANDERSON, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and is a graduate of Harrisburg Business college and Temple university. In June, 1920, she married Dr. Matthew Anderson, founder of Berean Church, Berean Savings and Loan Association, and Berean school, Philadelphia, Pa. During her husband's life, Mrs. Anderson served as organist, choir-master and superintendent of the school of the Berean Presbyterian church. In 1929, at the death of her husband, she became principal of the Berean school, a position she now holds. Mrs. Anderson is a charter member of the Southwest Leadership Training School for Christian Education and the school's first colored member and dean. She is one of the founders of the Friends' Interracial Fellowship of Philadelphia and corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. She is also a member of the NAACP and a life member of the National Council of Negro Women. Mrs. Anderson is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and is serving on the Disaster Committee Emergency Service of the Red Cross

MRS. GRACE MARIA BAHOVEC is the only colored woman operator of a mink and blue fox farm, which she and her husband, Fred, founded near Baranof, Alaska. Together with her husband she operates the post-office of Baranof and is a member of the election board. Mrs. Bahovec paved the way for fair hearings for Negroes in Alaska when she won a lawsuit against swindling and fox pirating after four years in the courts. A native of Haiti, she was adopted by an American family of Butte, Montana, where she lived before going to Alaska in 1925

MISS ETTA MOTEN, concert artist and actress of both stage and screen, is "Bess" in the George Gershwin long-run hit, "Porgy and Bess." A graduate of Western university, Quindaro, Kansas, she earned her way through the University of Kansas singing in Chautauqua series and on the radio at Lawrence, Kan. After graduating in voice and dramatic art, Miss Moten appeared as a soloist with the Eva Jessye Choir in New York City. Within her first six months in New York she appeared in a featured role in the Broadway muscial, "Fast and Furious," held an important part in another Broadway show, "Sugar Hill," and was invited by Pauline Starke, film actress, to play the part of a Haitian maid in "Zombie." Later, in Hollywood on tour with "Zombie," Miss Moten sang in Warner Brothers' "Gold Diggers" and in "Flying Down to Rio." Personal appearances in this country and South America followed her success in the latter picture in which she sang the "Carioca" song. For the three years prior to her casting in the role of "Bess," Miss Moten appeared in concert throughout the United States

MISS GERTRUDE A. ROBINSON of New York City is national president of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, a professional group composed exclusively of teachers. She is treasurer of the New York branch of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, a member of the National Council of Negro Women and of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. An alumnus of the New York Training School for Teachers and New York university, Miss Robinson is a teacher of history and civics in the Julia Ward Howe junior high school, New York City, and a graduate student in guidance and personnel at Teachers' college, Columbia university

City of Brotherly Love

By Eustace Gay

Changes in war-time Philadelphia are outlined here, with a call to citizens and organized groups, including the 30-year-old NAACP branch, to make the post-war picture a thoroughly democratic one

PHILADELPHIA, more than any big American city with perhaps the exception of Detroit, has felt the impact of the present global conflict. This is understandable because Pennsylvania is an "Arsenal of Democracy" within itself. I cannot quote exact figures, but I believe it to be undeniable that the Keystone State has a greater volume of war contracts than any other state in the union.

The census of 1940 showed that there were in Philadelphia 1,931,334 persons, more than 250,000 of whom were colored. These figures, of course, within the less than two years since December 7, 1941, when Japan made her "sneak attack" on Pearl Harbor, have undergone radical changes. In World War I, Philadelphia was one of several northern cities to which thousands of colored men from the rural south migrated for work in war factories. No comparable migration of colored workers has taken place during this war. Instead, thousands of white workers have flooded the city bringing with them their unenlightened social pattern.

In the first place, especially before President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, they took places in industry for which there was an available supply of Negro labor. Both labor union policy and the management of big industry had conspired to prevent the use of colored workers except in the most menial positions. This job situation is admittedly better today, but still quite some distance from a really satisfactory solution. Industry has relaxed its anti-Negro policy somewhat; several unions —this is for the most part an A. F. of L. city—are admitting colored workers for the first time. The Sun shipyard at Chester, Pa., draws heavily on Philadelphia for colored labor; while the various government departments here—the Navy yard, the Quartermaster depot, and the Frankford arsenal—have more colored men and women employed today than ever in their history.

Same Work, Less Pay

This does not mean that skilled colored men and women have at last achieved economic equality in employment in Philadelphia. One of the most difficult problems is in the upgrading of competent colored workers. No one knows how many colored men and women, rated as "helpers", are doing the same type of work for which others are receiving higher rating and greater pay. This practice exists at the Navy yard and the Frankford arsenal. Complaints bring the reply that "there is no discrimination". That is begging the question; the fact is that the matter of upgrading is usually and naturally left with supervisors, most of whom have been unable to overcome their prejudice against, or their indifference to, colored workers beyond a stereotyped level. It is still true, nevertheless, that colored Philadelphia is enjoying a season of financial prosperity.

Business owned and operated by colored people in the city, which was not commensurate with their numbers even in peace time, has been hard hit by the draft, by the deflection of manpower to higher paid jobs in industry, by priorities of one kind or another and the difficulties inherent in rationing generally. There are several insurance companies, two locally-owned weekly newspapers, The Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Company—the only colored bank north of the Mason and Dixon line—the Wingate Toilet Manufacturing Company, branches of several of the national companies manufacturing toilet articles and a host of smaller businesses of every type.

Peculiarily, the ease with which adults may secure work has brought colored Philadelphia face to face with an unusual wave of juvenile delinquency, which as everybody knows, has increased rapidly in the last 18 months, irrespective of race. Nevertheless, a realistic look at the picture reveals that colored youth is contributing altogether out of proportion to its percentage of the population. Negro leaders here, including clergymen, are aware of the seriousness of the situation and are setting in motion a program designed to

Board members of the Philadelphia branch, pictured in first row, left to right: Phyllis Graham, Susan Masseaux, Theodore Spaulding, president; Carolyn Davenport, executive secretary; Mary Louise Allen, vice president. Second row: Rev. Noah Moore, Alberta Morris, Richard Winston, Gretchen James, vice president; Emma Sidle, Mrs. Margaret Fortie, Mrs. Edna Griffin, Rev. F. B. Mitchell. Back row: Rev. W. L. Johnson, Maurice Fagan, Joseph A. Faison, W. C. Wingate, treasurer; M. N. Patterson and Selwyn T. Beavers

Complete staff of the Philadelphia office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, the first group to give its 100% membership in the 1942 and 1943 membership drives

correct it. When all of the real reasons for juvenile delinquency, such as bad housing, lack of adequate public recreation facilities, low income, are appraised at their full value, colored leadership here is still aware of the surplus of youthful colored delinquents.

Politics and Power

Many years ago a distinguished American reformer characterized Philadelphia as "corrupt and contented". How true that was when he said it I do not know. I do not think, however, that Philadelphia politically is any worse than the average big American city. The city suffers from an overdose of inertia. Philadelphia is an old city. It loves its traditions. New ideas are not accepted readily. "The-god-of-things-as-they-are" is worshipped and the "god-of-things-as-they-ought-to-be" is eyed as the angels in heaven must have regarded Lucifer before they threw him out.

For years Philadelphia was a city of one political party—the Republican party. There was nominally a Democratic party, but it was an appendage. With the emergence of the New Deal a strong Democratic party has arisen to which thousands of colored voters now give allegiance. However, the ruling powers—both those who have remained Republicans and those who are now Democrats—are agreed on one point, namely that "the time is not ripe" for colored men to be elected to office in Philadelphia. There are, of course, hundreds of appointees with their allegiance to their ward leaders, but outside of a number of unimportant officials who serve on the polls about four days a year, Philadelphia has only three elected colored officials holding responsible offices in the city government: Magistrates Edward W. Henry and Joseph H. Rainey, Jr., and Councilman James H. Irvin.

While Negro members of the bar in Chicago and New York have been elected judges of Courts of Record, Republican and Democratic leaders here regard the prospect of a Negro judge much as a layman regards a severe case of smallpox. To keep the record straight, I ought to say there are five colored Philadelphians who are members of the State House of Representatives, four of whom are Democrats and all of whom represent legislative districts where the balance of power rests with colored voters. My reference above to elected officials was to those who had to have the votes of all sections of the city and not merely of two or three wards.

It would not be untrue to say that politically the 110,000 colored voters in Philadelphia have less to show for their numbers than other minority groups of smaller number here. I refer particularly to Jewish and Italian voters who are represented on the bench and in every political avenue, both elective and appointive. I have lived in this city continuously since 1914 and give it as my considered judgment that colored people during those years have been

willing to follow, but have rarely had the kind of leadership which has led, for example, to New York City and Chicago having judges and to the first Chicago Congressional District electing a colored Congressman.

Schools, Churches, Lodges

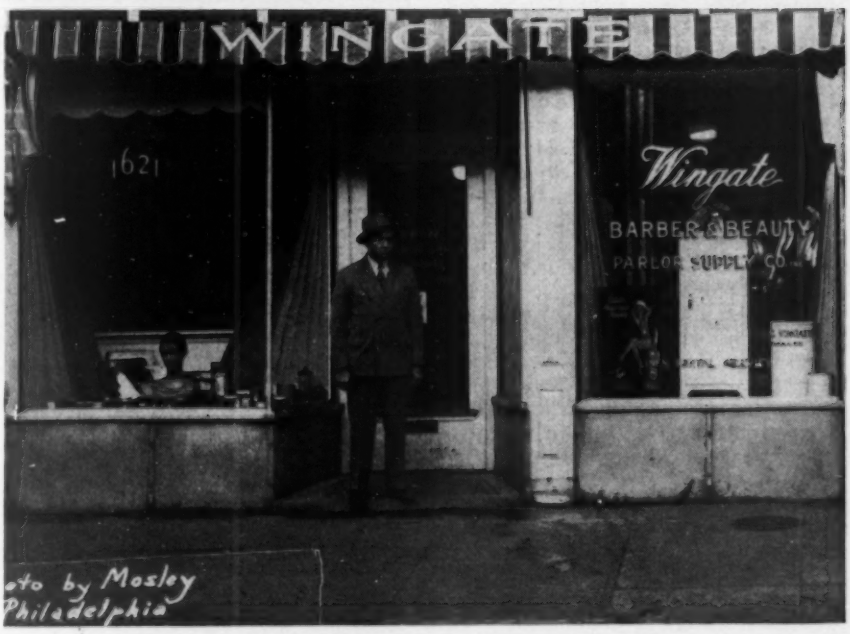
The laws of Pennsylvania are against a dual system of education. Nevertheless, Philadelphia furnishes an interesting study since there are not less than twelve public schools with all Negro children and all Negro teachers. This did not just happen. It grew out of an attempt on the part of a number of colored Philadelphians in the yesteryear to get jobs for their children; and they took the short cut. It must be remembered, in this instance, that Philadelphia is an old city and the idea of colored teachers with equal training teaching white children was regarded with holy horror.

Some years ago, after considerable agitation, a colored member of the Board of Education was appointed by the Board of Judges. His presence on the board has helped just a little. Nevertheless, there is not a colored teacher in any of the senior high schools. This means that, as junior high schools have entered the picture, colored men and women with graduate degrees are restricted to the 6th grade and under.

The Board of Education heaved a sigh of relief which could be heard all over the city late last month when Miss Idabelle Yeiser, holder of a Ph.D. from Columbia university, resigned to accept a position at Dillard university. Miss Yeiser had been performing a highly specialized task, I am reliably informed, at a grade teacher's pay, but for which the pay would normally be twice as much. In addition, her office was in the main administration building.

Until the war started and many teachers found it more profitable to operate machines than to teach arithmetic, permanent appointment of colored teachers from the eligible list had almost reached the vanishing point.

Philadelphia almost rivals Brooklyn as a "City of Churches". Here are to be found every expression of religion ever devised. This is true, not only among colored people but also among the white population. Some years ago, two or three of us spent a night in the home of Dr. Louis N. Robinson, now head of the State Parole Board. Their white maid was late for breakfast the next morning and Mrs. Robinson informed me that the maid was a member of a sect which indulged in all-night gatherings. With our racial flair for imitation, we have seen to it that there is a carbon copy of all the types of religious expressions which are in vogue.



Top photo: Marian Anderson, famed contralto, shown serving service men at the South Broad street USO. Bottom photo: William C. Wingate, treasurer of the Philadelphia branch and president of the local Negro Chamber of Commerce, poses in front of the three-story building which houses his business

Were a modern St. Paul to visit Philadelphia, he could truthfully say, as St. Paul said when he visited Athens, "Men and brethern, I perceive that you are very religious." As an ardent church worker, I regret that I cannot say that all of these various faiths which dot our city in their total influence make any appreciable dent on the unchristian attitudes which colored Philadelphia faces every day.

We have our surplus of fraternal societies into which you gain admittance only if you have the password. Those societies are for the most part social centers, where a man might shoot pool or play the slot machines with a degree of privacy not possible in the public pool rooms. They are faithful to their basic principles, namely, "caring for the sick and burying the dead." Few of

(Continued on page 158)

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

War Conference Planned: An emergency war conference, planned to focus attention on the solution of problems confronting the Negro in wartime America, will be held in Detroit, June 4-6. The meeting, which will take the place of the annual conference, will consist of discussion of the treatment of the Negro in the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard; segregation of blood by the Red Cross in its blood bank, and the sabotaging of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. Special attention will be given wartime employment in industrial plants and the Negro's reasons for concern over the proposed labor conscription bill.

Many prominent speakers have been invited to participate in the conference and delegates from the 600 NAACP branches, youth councils and college chapters have been invited to attend. The Spingarn Award is to be presented to William H. Hastie during the course of the meetings.

Governor Pardons Condemned Man: An unconditional pardon has been granted by Governor J. M. Broughton of North Carolina to William Maison Wellman, laborer, who was convicted on charges of rape and sentenced to death. Wellman was represented by Hosea Van Buren Price, attorney for the Winston-Salem NAACP branch.

Wellman, who at the time of his original arrest was in Washington, D. C., was extradited to North Carolina to face charges of having raped a 67-year-old white woman, was convicted and sentenced to die on December 18, 1942.

A sixty day reprieve was granted by Governor Broughton when grave doubts arose concerning Wellman's guilt since a pay roll record and time sheet showed that on February 11, the afternoon of the alleged rape, Wellman was on a construction job at Fort Belvoir, Va., 350 miles away from the scene of the crime.

From the official files and records of the U. S. General Accounting files in Washington, photostatic copies of the pay receipt bearing Wellman's signature were obtained by the NAACP. His presence on the job that day was verified by the company's timekeeper and a government timekeeper, both of whom signed the time sheet certifying that he worked the entire day.

F S A Continuation Urged: Passage by the Senate of an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, which if made law will destroy the Farm Security Administration, is being fought by the NAACP. The attitude of the association to the amendment, which has already been approved by the House, with the FSA stricken out, was stated in a telegram sent Congressmen John McCormick and Joseph Martin, majority and minority leaders respectively in the House, when the amendment was before that body.

The telegram, which spoke in behalf of 600 NAACP branches, youth councils and college chapters, said that the efforts of wealthy farmers to destroy FSA "because that agency has in small measure helped poor farmers to independence and thus lessened the pool of impoverished farm labor which wealthier farmers wish to maintain would be dangerous even in peace time. But at a time when food production is one of the chief factors in the winning or losing of the war and the maintenance of decent food standards for our armed services and civilian population, the scuttling of FSA is tantamount almost to sabotage of the war effort."

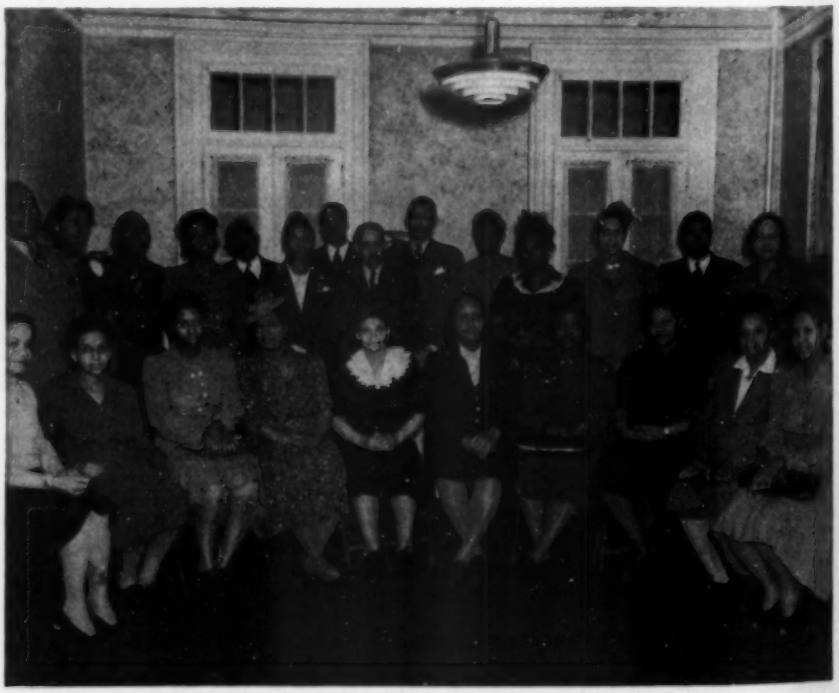
N. Y. Hospital Seeks Southerners: The recent advertising campaign launched by New York's Rockland State hospital in 7 southern states for attendants has been attacked by the NAACP.

In a letter to Dr. Russell E. Blaisdell, superintendent of the institution at Orangeburg, N. Y., Walter White, executive secretary, questioned the selection of only southern states for the recruitment of workers since some of the states chosen are among the worst in the country on racial matters.

White reminded the superintendent that much race prejudice had been already brought into New York by persons from these states.

Negro Troop News Ignored: Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was told, in a letter sent recently by the NAACP, that news of Negro combat units in the battle zones was being neglected by American daily papers. Citing the fact that Secretary Stimson had asserted in press conferences that American troops abroad included Negro combat units, the NAACP pointed out that no daily paper in the United States had carried any news of the activities of these troops.

Ruling Due in Teachers' Salary Case: Federal Judge Barker announced at the close of a three day trial, April 2,



Pancas of the Elizabeth, N. J., branch at the completion of the membership drive, which closed April 18. The branch now has 623 members

in Tampa, Florida, that he would make a ruling in the teachers' salary suit there "in a few days."

Tampa school officials had admitted earlier in the week that under the rating system which determines teacher pay scales in Hillsborough county, the majority of white teachers are rated in the highest group and the majority of Negro teachers in the lowest, but they deny discrimination.

Attorneys for both sides agreed before the trial that the question at issue is whether the schedule of pay is fair and if it it is being fairly administered.

Suit for equalization of teachers' salaries was filed in November, 1942, in behalf of Miss Turner. Shortly afterwards the school board declared that it had instituted salary schedules which were based solely on ratings of individuals' teaching ability. The teachers contend that the classifications have been used to perpetuate salary differentials of Negro and white teachers and that in most instances the highest rating with greater pay goes to white teachers.

Convicted Soldiers Seek Retrial: The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, Louisiana, has requested instruction from the United States Supreme Court on whether the federal court had jurisdiction to try the three Camp Claiborne soldiers convicted and sentenced to death for rape.

Emergency Conference

on

"The Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom"

This conference called by the NAACP in order to build unity in the war effort and encourage the participation of all citizens in the drive for victory over the Axis, will be held in Detroit, Mich., opening Thursday night, June 3, and closing with a gigantic outdoor mass meeting Sunday afternoon, June 6. Headquarters will be in the Second Baptist church, 441 Monroe Avenue. Delegates are urged to register at once with the national office so that housing can be arranged.

The soldiers, Laurence Mitchell, John Bordenave and Richard P. Adams, were convicted of criminal attack on a white woman last summer and tried in federal court. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in ap[illegible] the case, argues that the fede[illegible] jurisdiction since the [illegible] Camp Claiborne is established [illegible] federal territory because the federal government neglected to file a consent to jurisdiction as required by statute passed in 1940.

Following argument before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals it was decided that the questions of the land being federal territory and the federal court having jurisdiction over the alleged crime be put before the United States Supreme Court prior to a decision being handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Briefs will be filed and arguments made in the Supreme Court by Marshall, A. P. Tureaud and J. A. Thornton, attorneys for the soldiers.

Director of Branches Named: Ella Baker, for the past two years assistant field secretary of the NAACP, has been appointed director of branches.

Miss Baker, who is known throughout the country as an effective organizer of branches, came to the NAACP with a varied experience in public speaking, free lance writing and journalism. She has been especially successful in club and group work with youth and adults. In her new post Miss Baker succeeds William Pickens, now a member of the War Savings Staff of the U. S. Treasury department.

Distortion of Crime News: The deliberate slanting of items dealing with crime in some of New York City's daily newspapers to give the impression that there is a Negro crime wave in the city has brought protests from the NAACP.

Chief among the dailies which have continued to connect all crimes and misdemeanors of Negroes with the term

Joseph Locke

Members of the labor committee of the Detroit branch meet to lay plans for the mass demonstration held in Cadillac square protesting the exclusion of Negro women from many of the war industries. The largest and most active committee of the branch, it hears workers' complaints and acts on them through regular union channels, reserving the NAACP as a final court of appeal

"mugging" are the New York *Times* and the *Sun*.

Cited as proof of the unfair treatment of news in the *Times* was the case in which a 17-year-old white girl was raped by a dozen or more white youths in a Bronx theater. The *Times* story occupied 3½ inches of space and was headed, "Eight Held in Rape Case." All details of the crime were eliminated, including the names of the youths being held for trial. In the column adjoining this story was a report on the conviction of two Negro youths for robbery. This case occupied 6 inches and was capped with a bold-face italic two-line headline. It gave the names of the convicted men, said they were Negroes, told of testimony of witnesses, described the argument of the prosecuting attorney and quoted the defense attorney.

In another recent case, reported on page 1 of the *Times*, under the headline, "Pastor's Son Stabbed by Muggers As He Protects Girls Against Gang," every means was used to convey the impression that a group of Negro youths had set upon a white boy and his two girl companions and that the boy was injured in trying to protect the girls. The next day the *Times* carried a follow-up on this story under a bold-faced italic headline reading, "Two More Muggings in Harlem Spur Police to Added Precautions."

Although the first five paragraphs of this story contained a complete refutation of the "angles" of the story which had appeared in the *Times* the day before, the headline gave no inkling of the fact but continued to stress additional crime.

The NAACP, together with a citizens committee, has held a number of interviews with editors of New York dailies, the first with the New York *Telegram* on April 8, regarding the treatment given to real and alleged crime in Harlem. The NAACP pointed out to Lee B. Wood, managing editor of the *Telegram*, that the lynching spirit is whipped up not only in New York but all over the country by such stories.

"There are some of us," the NAACP said in a letter to Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the *Times*, "who have even reached the point where we are wondering if this is not a deliberate policy on the part of the New York *Times* in its treatment of news of crime, real or alleged, by Negroes. Has it occurred to the *Times* that there is an applicable parallel between the situation in the United States today and that in pre-Nazi Germany where prejudice against minorities was deliberately whipped up by Adolph Hitler, Goebbels, Goering, Roehm, and other Nazis?"

In answer to the NAACP's protest Mr. Sulzberger told the association that there was "no intention of being unfair or biased" but "despite the exercise of vigilance the particular stories to which you refer did not come out as well as they should."

Fight Labor Conscription Bill: Congress must halt practices of racial discrimination against workers in war industries before it undertakes legislation for compulsory employment, Walter White, executive secretary, told the Senate Military Affairs committee, April 1.

White testified against the Austin-Wadsworth bill which provides for "the successful prosecution of the war through a system of civil selective war service."

The bill is based on a false assumption, White pointed out, for a huge reservoir of voluntary man and womanpower still exists which has not yet been utilized because of racial prejudice. He cited the bill's failure to compel employers to accept all workers who volunteer or are drafted regardless of the workers' race or color. White added that the bill contains no adequate safeguards to protect workers from arbitrary action by employers or local draft boards.

"The association feels," White said, "that compulsion will not eliminate the confusion in the manpower problem for it is but a part of a bigger problem which constituted authority is unwilling to tackle . . . Compulsory service legislation as represented by the Austin-Wadsworth bill would destroy the foundation of freedom in America and open the door to unrestrained intimidation, coercion and abject subjugation of minority groups in America. We are irrevocably opposed to this legislation."

Charles H. Houston spoke for the National Non-Partisan Council of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and supplemented the testimony of Mr. White.

Branch News

California: Augustus F. Hawkins, California assemblyman, was guest speaker at the March 14 meeting of the Sacramento branch. A comprehensive outline of the various non-discriminatory bills before the current state legislature served as the topic of discussion. Frank C. Canson, branch president, presided over the meeting.

The March meeting of the San Francisco branch was devoted to a discussion of the housing problem of war workers in that vicinity. The housing committee of the branch is making an attempt to locate living quarters for workers. Several speakers from the Government Housing Authority were present at the meeting to inform members of the steps being taken in providing adequate living facilities for workers, regardless of race. In connection with the membership drive, the branch is offering prizes to those persons bringing in the largest numbers of new members. During Negro History Week the branch was represented on the radio by Berlinda Davison, president, who spoke on the history of the Negro.

Florida: The Jacksonville branch sponsored a mass meeting, March 1, at which time Walter White was speaker.

Georgia: The Atlanta branch has just completed a successful membership drive under the direction of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, assistant field secretary.

Illinois: In a telegram sent President Roosevelt, March 10, the Chicago branch protested the failure of the Civil Service Commission to appoint qualified Negro ground school instructors to the Navy department. The housing committee of the branch has begun a campaign to better the critical lack of decent housing for families of Negro soldiers.

Iowa: A board meeting of the Iowa state conference of branches was held, March 13, at the home of the president, Mrs. James B. Morris. Plans were made for the annual state conference meeting to be held in Marshalltown in June. Ike Smalls, president of the Des Moines branch, will present a trophy at this meeting to the branch which has made the most outstanding achievement during the year.

Louisiana: A very successful membership drive has been completed by the Lake Charles branch resulting in 637 members being added to its 1942 membership of 55. The drive was organized and led by S. J. Young.

Maryland: At the March 14 meeting of the Baltimore branch, Randall Tyus, executive secretary, spoke on the value of the ballot. The branch, in cooperation with the local Urban League is fighting for adequate housing facilities for Negro war workers. A program to help check the dismissal of Negro workers from war industries as well as to integrate Negro women more fully into war production is being carried on. An appeal was sent to the Maryland legislature to repeal the Declaration of Intentions Act which requires that you file intention to vote in the primary elections one year before the right to register is granted.

Michigan: The Grand Rapids branch held its monthly meeting, March 30, with Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., New York City councilman, as guest speaker on the subject, "Today's Negro and Tomorrow's World." Carl A. Thomasson is branch president and Howard V. Clarke, vice-president.

Missouri: The St. Louis branch has recently completed its membership campaign, which was under the direction of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin.

New Jersey: Walter White, executive secretary, addressed a mass meeting sponsored by the Camden branch, March 23.

Alfred Baker Lewis, national board member and organizer of the Negro Labor committee of New York, was the speaker at the closing meeting of the Elizabeth branch's membership drive, April 18. The 500 membership goal was exceeded by 123 with prizes awarded 7-year-old Carolyn Nesbitt, daughter of the branch president, and Mrs. Maggie Carter for securing the largest number of memberships. Mrs. Nora C. Jones was chairman of the campaign committee.

The Long Branch branch opened its membership drive, April 21, with Prentice Thomas, assistant special counsel, as the speaker.

At the April 18 meeting of the Orange branch Walter White, executive secretary, was the guest speaker.

New York: Members of the Flushing branch went on record at their April 18 meeting as opposed to the use of the term "Negro" in news articles relating to crime, since no other race is labeled in such news.

Prentice Thomas, assistant special counsel, was speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Hempstead branch, April 11.

Rev. J. Oscar Jones, secretary of the Jamaica branch, will receive the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from the Virginia Theological seminary at the close of the current school year.

At a membership meeting and service flag dedication of the Ossining branch, April 11, Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, was the guest speaker.

Officers of the Port Chester branch and the youth council were installed at the monthly meeting, March 14. J. W. Pennington, newly elected president of the branch, presented the youth council charter to its president, William Banks.

A cocktail party was given by the committee on labor and industry of the New York branch, April 25.

Ohio: At a mass meeting sponsored by the Columbus branch, March 21, Walter White, executive secretary, was speaker.

Pennsylvania: A mass meeting in protest against the discriminatory practices in the hiring policy of the Philadelphia Transportation System was held, March 28, by the Philadelphia branch in cooperation with other groups. Speakers included Hobson Reynolds, national chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Elks; John T. Freeman of the Quaker City Lodge of Elks; Carolyn Davenport, executive secretary of the branch, Theodore Spaulding, branch president, and Rev. Marshall Shepard.

Texas: The recent campaign of the Houston branch, under the direction of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin and Donald Jones, assistant field secretaries, closed with 5,679 members and $7,340.50. The branch now boasts five new life members: Dr. T. A. Fletcher, Rev. N. C. Crain, Rev. J. S. Scott, Carter Wesley and the Colored Baptist Ministers' Association. Rev. A. A. Lucas was already a life member.

West Virginia: Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, Illinois, was guest speaker at the April 11 meeting of the Charleston branch.

West At War

(*Continued from page* 142)

the army who believes his men are entitled to exactly the same treatment as other soldiers. He knows the army is segregated along color lines. He can't help that, and being a good officer he cannot fight it. But he can fight any mistreatment of his men and any discrimination shown against them merely because they are colored. And he does just that, The best tribute to Colonel Poteet is paid by his men who swear by him. In very few places do rank and file colored soldiers give their commanding officer a blanket endorsement.

If the army could in some way adopt the Poteet philosophy and make it *work* (most commanders give only lip service to the "no discrimination" rule), it would boost morale among Negro soldiers overnight.

Incidentally, it was at the meeting held near Colonel Poteet's post that a white officer arose in the middle of the speech and stalked out of the auditorium. I learned later he was a Mississippian who just could not stand what I was saying about the Negro and the war for democracy. (Months later a kind correspondent sent me word that this officer had been heard to remark that if he had another Mississippi white man with him that night he would have knocked me off the platform; and this I took for a more effective compliment than even the most cordial reception I received from the townspeople and about fifty colored enlisted men in the audience.)

Then, down in Southern California was a colored lad functioning as a civilian instructor in aeronautical engineering at an army flying field. All his students were aviation cadets (white, of course, since all Negro cadets at that time were segregated at Tuskegee) and more than half of them from the South. He reported that he got along fine, that if you know your subject you have no trouble with southern white boys. This is just another bit of evidence that segregation is imposed from the top, and that if the youngsters were let alone, they would work the thing out.

The final touch of bright news as to the armed forces came at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where the 93rd division is in training. Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, the post commander, in his interview was courtesy itself. As he talked, I glanced up frequently at the large portrait of General Robert E. Lee which hangs on one of his paneled walls. He was saying, there under Lee's portrait:

"Our first job here is to build good soldiers, and we are concentrating on that. But we are also trying to do our part to make for better conditions after the war.

"I think we are getting to understand each other better. Some of us here have known colored people before, but we are learning to know them on a different level and I am sure good will come of it."

I had a look at Station Hospital No. 1, manned by Negro physicians and nurses, under command of Lt. Col. Midian O. Bousfield. The finest of equipment was there and our men seemed to know exactly what to do with it. Already the hospital had gained a reputation in the corps area and many cases formerly sent elsewhere were were being sent to Huachuca.

(This is the first of two articles by Mr. Wilkins on his Pacific Coast tour. The second will appear next month.)

Stabat Mater

The mother stood
And watched the tortured, half-burnt thing
That once had been her son,
This broken, bleeding thing,
Swing from a crueler tree
On an American Calvary.

—Gloria Clyne.

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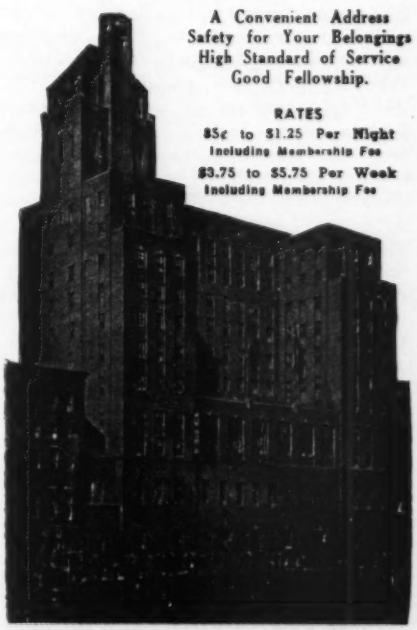

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Detroit

(Continued from page 141)

occupying the project—a decision which was destroying the liberal tradition of Michigan and foisting a policy of segregation on the State. Convinced that the threats of poll tax congressmen had forced complete capitulation by FPHA officialdom, the Association prepared to go into court.

Meeting for Democracy

Aroused by the slow upgrading of trained Negro men, the reluctance of war industries to utilize available Negro woman power, the NAACP labor committee and the Inter-Racial Committee of the UAW-CIO, co-sponsored a demonstration in Cadillac Square, Sunday, April 11. More than 10,000 people paraded from the Detroit Institute of Arts to the Square where stands the monument of Sojourner Truth.

The parade was colorful. Huge banners cried: "Down with discrimination," "Jim-Crow must go!", "Bullets and Bombs are Colorblind." Air raid wardens, Women's Volunteer Corps, OCD people, marched in uniform to show that the Negro is taking part in civilian defense activities. The Boy Scouts and the "Majorettes", a group of young girls twirling batons behind the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, added youthful color to the parade.

5,000 people marched for more than five miles on a warm Sunday afternoon to give vent to their feelings against jim-crow practices in Detroit. As the procession passed the USO, 24 Negro soldiers on week end leave from a nearby airfield, proudly walked from the building and calmly fell into the line of march. Their action clearly showed that they felt: "This is our fight too!"

The paraders were joined by others waiting at Cadillac Square and the crowd swelled to more than 10,000 to listen to speakers from the Army, the CIO, the UAW-CIO, the Citizens Committee for Jobs in War Industries and the NAACP. The speeches of Col. George E. Strong, Leonard Smith, Walter P. Reuther, Rev. Charles A. Hill and Dr. James J. McClendon, were roundly applauded whenever the grievances and contributions of the Negro were stressed.

Embodying the desire to have democracy practiced at home as well as abroad, the huge assembly ratified the *Cadillac Charter*, which called for: abolition of discrimination in government, housing, the armed forces; abolition of the poll tax; security from mob violence, lynching, police brutality and physical violence; equal treatment in hiring, upgrading and training. The preamble stated that "as people of all races" we "declare ourselves wholeheartedly behind the effort of the government to prosecute the war to an ultimate victory." The charter further pointed out that "full and equal participation of all citizens is fair, just and necessary for victory and an enduring peace. . . . discriminatory practices cannot be maintained if America is to hold out to the world hope of freedom."

Detroit supports its organizations. Recent drives for the War Chest, the Red Cross and other civic organizations, have been oversubscribed. Last year the NAACP drive for 10,000 members was an overwhelming success. More than 12,500 members now proudly hold membership cards in the local branch.

How will Detroit campaign for 20,000 memberships? The membership committee, under the leadership of Ernest Marshall, has outlined plans for a comprehensive campaign. A block organization will cover every section of the city. A labor division will attempt to reach every plant in town. Through the churches, workers are being assigned to work in the drive by their pastors. A large inter-racial committee and large gift's committee will solicit from organizations and people of other races.

The campaigners have much to sell. The NAACP in Detroit is the largest and most active branch in the association. Its record is well known. Satisfied that the organization is "On Guard" for their rights and will not surrender or compromise, the people say, "Let's get twenty thousand!"

Can Detroit do it? On May 21, two thousand workers will accept the challenge and prove that it can.

Sonny Edwards Photos

Top: One of the 900 Negro men employed by the Detroit Street Railways shown at the controls of his trolley. Bottom: A conductorette collects the fare from one of the passengers. She is among the 200 Negro women so employed in Detroit

Rites for Crisis Employe

Mrs. Grace Parker Powell, chief clerk in the subscription department of The Crisis, died Sunday, April 4, after a short illness in Beth Moses hospital. Funeral services were held April 7. Mrs. Powell, a native of Brooklyn, began work with The Crisis more than 25 years ago as a stenographer. There were no survivors.

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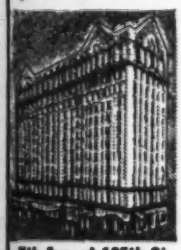

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LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorneys outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights.

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George Arthur Parker
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Martin A. Martin
Southern Aid Building, Danville
Telephone: 2475

South Africa

(*Continued from page* 139)

needed. The United Nations should want this changed. Hoodlums within the Union even dared to attack colonial troops from British West Africa who had to pass through South Africa on the way to Madagascar. The very troops, who were attacked because they were black soldiers with guns were actually protecting South Africa itself by securing Madagascar against seizure by the Japanese.

It should be remembered that South Africa and her statesmen are eager to play leading roles in world affairs. Is it too much to insist that those who aspire to influence the peace terms for other nations should first demonstrate their fitness at home? South Africa must not be allowed to annex, as she wants to, the African Protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland.

Thus, on military and strategic grounds as a part of the effort to win the war and achieve a worthwhile peace, the United Nations should immediately take up the case of fascism in South Africa. This step would undoubtedly save the Union itself from the economic collapse to which its present policies point. More than all this, a clear stand here by the United Nations would convince the multitudes of the world, who need to be convinced, that what President Roosevelt said is true: *that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter apply to the whole world.*

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Blamed for dying;
The Negro has to laugh
To keep from crying.

—Andy Razaf

ON TO DETROIT JUNE 3-6

College and School News

(*Continued from page* 133)

ate one of its largest college classes on May 31.

Dillard University announces the arrival of Dr. Idabelle Yeiser, former curriculum consultant for the Philadelphia public schools, as professor of education and director of the newly proposed teacher training program. She has an A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania and a D.E. from Teacher's College, Columbia University. She has studied at the University of Toulouse, the University of Paris, the Cursos Para Extraheros (Madrid), and has done further post-doctoral work at Columbia and Chicago universities. She is author of Moods: A Book of Verse.

Dr. Idabelle Yeiser

New members elected by the **Howard University** Board of Trustees are: P. B. Young, editor and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, as the new chairman; Fabian De Frantz, Indianapolis, Ind., Y. M. C. A. Secretary, and Dr. William J. Hale, Jr., of Boston, Mass. Judge Myles Paige of the New York City Court of Special Sessions was elected alumni trustee.

Dr. William C. McNeill, professor of gynecology, was retired as professor emeritus. The Board established the Jesse Holmes' Chair of History and Philosophy in the School of Religion in honor of the noted Quaker scholar, and apopinted Dr. J. Calvin Keene, Ph.D., Yale University, as the first occupant of that position.

Correction: In the March "College and School News" reference was made to Dr. John E. Washington, author of "They Knew Lincoln" "instructor of commercial art at Howard University". We have been informed that Dr. Washington is not a member of the Howard faculty.

Storer College announces the death in action "somewhere in the Pacific" of Prof. Alva B. Johnson who was granted leave of absence from the faculty last June and enlisted in the U. S. Navy. He had won quick promotion to 3rd Class Petty Officer, and made chief store keeper on the ship.

Dr. William Lloyd Imes, recently appointed president of **Knoxville College**, in his address on April 11, 1943, scored the segregation speech of Governor of Alabama at Tuskegee Intsitute. He declared that "Segregation strikes a moral blow at all the great principles upon which our government was founded".

Miss Theodora R. Boyd, professor of French at **St. Augustine's College** has been awarded the doctor of philosophy degree by Radcliffe College.

The University of North Carolina Press has just released "The Free Negro in North Carolina 1790-1860" by Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history. Harvard University has conferred both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees on Dr. Franklin.

Attorney S. D. Redmond of Jackson, Miss., is offering $200.00 in prizes to the students of the seven Negro colleges in Mississippi for the best papers or talks on "Best Ways of Improving the Economic status of the Negro of this Country". First prize is $100, second prize $60, third prize $40, and fourth prize, honorable mention.

On a Palmless Victory

When I have done the very best I could
And fought the kind of fight that nets a win,
When I have practiced everything I should
To be among the victors counted in;
When I have from the shadows of defeat
Surged up against great odds and have prevailed,
Only to find the treatment that I meet
Is cold and hostile, just as if I failed.
I am not steeped in sorrow. No! I go
Smiling like one who has just found the Light.
What value has my loss? Since it's a foe
To honesty, it's worthless in my sight.
Thus, if 'twas had, would I the better be?
To know they know who won suffices me.

—WALTER G. ARNOLD

Don't Forget

NAACP War Conference

Detroit, June 3-6

Tempera Painting Show

An exhibit of 26 tempera paintings by William H. Johnson is on view at the Wakefield gallery, 64 East 55th street, New York City, until May 10. Mr. Johnson, a native of Florence, S. C., returned to America in 1939 after spending thirteen years studying and painting in Europe. He won the Harmon gold award in 1930. His favorite subjects are Negroes at work and play and he is among the small group of Negro artists which has achieved notice in the modernistic school. Some of his paintings were a part of the 1942 war exhibit shown in the leading galleries of thirteen cities for the Red Cross. He is represented in many museums abroad and in twenty important European collections, as well as in American museums and collections.

BUY WAR BONDS

Native Soldier Honored

The George medal, English decoration, has been accorded a Melanesian negroid native, Sgt. Maj. Vouza, of the Solomon Islands constabulary, a British colonial force, for fidelity to the Allied Nations. Pierced through and through by Japanese bayonets. Vouza refused to disclose the hiding place of the adjacent force of American marines on Guadalcanal.

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Philadelphia

(Continued from page 149)

our fraternal leaders appreciate the power resident in their group if they could be harnessed to a program of city-wide racial betterment, instead of remaining, as most of them are, exclusively social outlets, with the collection of dues and getting ready for the next year's convention the principal matters on their agenda.

Post-War Planning Now

Colored Philadelphia is at the moment enjoying a period of prosperity. There are, unfortunately, signs of increasing racial tension. With the spirit of liberty, fraternity and equality abroad in the land. Negro Philadelphians are taking the lofty pronouncements of world rulers at face value. They believe that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter include them, whether President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill so intended or not. They are increasingly articulate and vocal. This attitude on their part is resented, first, by many long time residents accustomed to a more docile colored fellow citizen; and secondly, by the newcomers who want to transplant their southern ideologies.

An example of the growing militancy of Philadelphians is found in the NAACP branch, under the able leaderdship of Theodore Spaulding, who, with the members of the board and the new executive secretary, Carolyn Davenport, is waging a fight for absolute equality of opportunity in all fields for colored Philadelphians. The branch has fought employment discrimination, police brutality, segregation and humiliation in public restaurants and theaters. It has fought for the integration of Negro nurses in tax supported hospitals, for equality of educational opportunities, not only in the public school system, but in defense training courses, and at the same time has worked with the national office of the NAACP in its nation-wide fight against discrimination in the armed forces, for the enactment of an anti-poll tax law, for the abolition of lynching and the acceptance of Negroes as full citizens.

At the present time the branch is leading a "fight to the finish" for the integration of Negroes into all parts of the Public Transportation System and it is hoped that by the time the membership drive closes, May 28, Negro motormen and conductors will be seen on the trolley cars in the city, that all opportunities for upgrading will be theirs and that, for the first time in history, Negro women will be working for the PTS, which takes over $100,000 a week from the pockets of Philadelphia Negroes.

Since September 1, 1942, Carolyn Davenport has been employed as the first executive secretary of the Philadelphia branch. Prior to her appointment all the work of the branch had been done by volunteers who sacrificed time, energy and money in order to build up the organization. With its accelerated program the branch is confident that its goal of 10,000 members will be reached long before the campaign closes.

Making predictions is always a rash business, but it is going to take much level-headness to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances which were an aftermath of World War I. Unfortunately, it seems that even a majority of those who are most friendly disposed still reserve a place for us "a little lower than the angels."

Shifting from a war time economy back to a peace time basis is going to tax the ingenuity of the nation's best brains. If I were to offer unasked-for advice, it would be along this line: First, that colored workers, especially those in places where they have been hitherto barred, must put their best foot forward at all times. Secondly, that those among us who are making "big money" must prepare for the period of readjustment; and that religious and fraternal leaders should preach the necessity for thrift.

I hate to be gloomy; but if some forward-looking program is not devised in Philadelphia to which a majority of colored people may give their hearty support, I envision a return to the relief rolls and to other disadvantaged positions for the great majority of those who are now enjoying this new-found prosperity.

Philadelphia NAACP Seeks 10,000 Members

The Philadelphia branch of the NAACP has been active continuously since 1913 although, actually, a committee of NAACP members was working in the city prior to that time. The first president, elected in 1914, was Elwood Heacock, a member of the Society of Friends and secretary of the Abolition Society as well as a prominent undertaker in the city.

Following Mr. Heacock came Dr. J. Max Barber; then Isadore Martin, who was president until 1929; next Herbert E. Millen, at present, assistant director of public safety in Philadelphia, the first Negro to hold such a position in the city. Following Mr. Millen were Dr. Charles W. Dorsey, Miss Susan Masseaux and Dr. Harry J. Greene, who was president until 1940, when he was elected president of the State NAACP Conference of Branches. Theodore Spaulding, militant young attorney, was elected to head the branch at that time.

The membership during the past four years has increased from about 2,000 to 5,000, and the goal set for 1943 is 10,000 members.

The membership campaign will open on Eastern Sunday, April 25, 1943, when the "Cavalcade of Stars" will be presented jointly by the National Alliance of Postal Employees and the Philadelphia branch in the beautiful and spacious auditorium of Philadelphia's Town Hall.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of the New York office will be the national compaign director. Heading the campaign as local director will be Isadore Martin, former president and present member of the national board of directors. Under Mr. Martin the workers will be divided into men's and women's divisions. Four divisions, named after Dorie Miller, George Washington Carver, Marian Anderson and Phyllis Wheatley, will be led by Henry C. Parker, executive secretary of the Christian Street YMCA, Selwyn T. Beavers, member of the board and local business man, Mrs. Viola Allen, prominent women's leader, and Mrs. Katie Greene, wife of Lt. Harry J. Greene, former president of the branch. Each division will have at least fifteen captains who will have not less than fifteen workers under them.

The campaign will close on Friday, May 28, with the annual dinner to be held at the YMCA.

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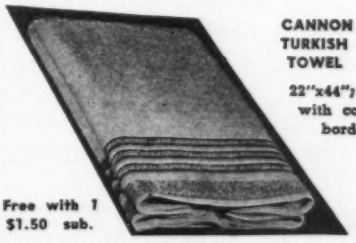

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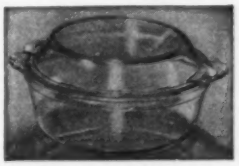

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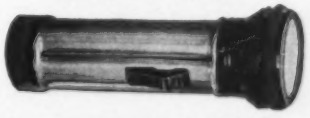

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LETTERS *from the* ARMED SERVICES

Monthly Prize: $25 War Bond

The CRISIS announces a new feature to begin with the June issue: Letters from the Armed Services.

For the best letter each month a $25 War Bond will be given as a prize.

If an account of Negroes in this war is to be written, including all the heartaches, prejudices, triumphs over obstacles, brave deeds, skilled work, and just plain philosophy of the men and women who make up our host in uniform, then it must be written by the Negroes themselves.

Already we have seen that the ordinary publicity on the war has neglected our men. It has glossed over their special hardships. It has ignored—except in rare instances—their deeds.

According to the Office of War Information, there are now about 500,000 Negroes in the armed services. They have a story to tell.

The CRISIS invites them to tell that story to be preserved in a running, permanent record of their adventures, good, bad, and indifferent. There are many complaints. But there are also other stories, more cheerful, more encouraging. We want both sides.

The letters do not have to be in Oxford or Harvard English. They just have to say something worth saying. We are more anxious to know what our men and women see and feel than in whether they use the right word at all times.

The CRISIS will not carry anonymous letters as such. Every letter must have a signature and address, but in printing same, upon request, we will use a pen name. Please tell us whether we may use your name and address. If not, give pen name, *but you must sign your real name and address for our information.*

This feature is open to members of the Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, Red Cross staffs, Army nurses, WAACs, and Merchant Marine.

Address letters to

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